1: Gillin E-5 (1932-33)1936 SR9 Carib SR9



411 string (binding, epu miotopo). For feathering the arrow (puliwa
284 epawriri) the wing feathers of the powis (*Crax sp.*) are used. Two
824 feathers are employed for each arrow, one for each side. The two
[237] feathers are laid on the ground side by side and the spines cut away from the central rib of each feather on the interior side, so that the two "half-feathers" remaining complement each other. The central ribs are not split. The two feathers are then bound on opposite sides of the shaft with their long axes parallel to the long axis of the shaft, so that when viewed broadside both present the same surfaces of the original feathers. Fine kraua twine or cotton yarn is used for binding, cotton being preferable; each feather is bound to the shaft in five places, (feather binding, epawriri miotopo). The knock (yesendano) is made of wawkonse wood and is set into the split end of the shaft which is bound about with cotton thread (knock binding, ityo miotopo).[1]

[381] On those arrows which have removable or harpoon heads, the recovery cord is fastened to the head by kraua binding and a glue made of mani gum (*Moronobea coccinea Aubl.*). The recovery cord is called towoto poyamoti.

411 To straighten the shaft of an arrow, it is held over fire and bent into shape with the hand without the help of other apparatus.

The arrow release is between the thumb and first joint of the first finger (Plate 4, *a*). The arrow shaft is always held on the left side of the bow between the second and third fingers of the left hand.

A bow is between four and six feet long (Plates 4, *b* and 5, *a*), and the arrows are usually of approximately the same length. The feathered part of the shaft is four to five inches long and the head of the arrow ranges between six and twelve inches. Figure 2 shows the more common types of arrow heads.

The aranseta (Fig. 2, *a*) is a plain laurel-leaf point.

411 The rapa (Fig. 2, *b*) is used for hunting hog and is provided with
224 a transverse peg of wood at the base of its leaf-shaped point. This peg serves as a stop so that the arrow immediately comes out after the quarry is hit and is not broken while the hog thrashes about in the underbrush.

The takoshi (Fig. 2, *c*) is provided with one deep barb on one

113 [1] For South American distribution of this method of strengthening the arrow-butt, see Nordenskiöld, 1924, *The Ethnography of South America seen from Mojos in Bolivia.*